

Europe (Sweden) early in June, but cannot say when it begins to flower at the Vinnicunnet stations, which I have not visited before July.

Lake Vinnicunnet is situated near the town of Norton, Massachusetts, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from North Easton along the Bay Road and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward from the city of Taunton. The eastern shore is bordered by a broad belt of boggy soil supporting a luxuriant vegetation including most of our commonest bog-plants. Besides the above mentioned species of *Utricularia*, there are also *Eriocaulon septangulare*, Withg., *Hypericum ellipticum*, Hook., *Nymphaea odorata*, var. *minor*, Sims, *Sabbatia chloroides*, Pursh, and others. Higher on the gravelly shore grow *Stachys palustris*, L. and *Hydrocotyle umbellata*, L. Other stations for *Utricularia minor* may well be found here, but owing to the depth of the bog, the obstacles to search are almost insurmountable. — CARL BLOMBERG, North Easton, Massachusetts.

GLEDITSCHIA TRIACANTHOS ESTABLISHED IN CONNECTICUT.— As the question of the naturalization of *Gleditschia triacanthos*, L., the Honey Locust, in New England, appears to be a matter of some controversy, perhaps a few notes taken on its spread in this vicinity may be of interest. A few weeks ago I visited a section where trees of this species appear to be most numerous. From a row of eight or ten individuals planted by the roadside they have spread across the hills for about a mile. I counted 110 in all. To a certain extent they appear in what one might call colonies of from ten to thirty trees; in other places they are scattered, standing singly. A great many of the trees had been cut down but the stumps remained and were measured. They varied from two to twelve inches in diameter; some were even larger, one having reached a diameter of eighteen inches. The species is very persistent, for when the trees are cut down a dozen or more sprouts spring up about the stump. In the region where they grow steep hills of gravel are interspersed with valleys of sandy loam and the trees stand mostly in the valleys.

Now the question naturally arose, how did these trees with their long heavy pods that can at best be blown only a few rods from the parent tree get to such a distance. This question I asked of the owner of the land and he immediately explained that cows ate the pods with relish, in fact appeared rather fond of them. If this state-

ment is correct it easily accounts for the widespread distribution of the species in this vicinity.—LUMAN ANDREWS, Southington, Connecticut.

BIOLOGICAL RELATION OF POLYGONUM HARTWRIGHTII TO P. AMPHIBIUM. — *Polygonum Hartwrightii*, Gray, and *P. amphibium*, L., ordinarily seem quite distinct. *P. amphibium* is generally found in water and has thick shining leaves on long petioles, mostly clustered at the end of the long floating stems. *P. Hartwrightii* is usually found on muddy borders of ponds or along ditches in wet meadows, has longer and narrower leaves that are nearly sessile and more or less hairy, the stems are erect, very leafy, and the sheaths have a peculiar foliaceous spreading border. It is to be noted however that Dr. Gray in describing *P. Hartwrightii*, states that it is very closely related to *P. amphibium*, the flowers and fruit being the same, the only difference being in the habit and foliage. *P. Hartwrightii* is notoriously sterile, it being a rare thing to find it in fruit in this region.

Attention was called to these plants in consequence of the finding of what appeared to be *P. Hartwrightii* where before only *P. amphibium* had been seen. The writer had supposed the two forms to be distinct and every endeavor was made to prove that to be the case, but without avail. *Polygonum amphibium* is common in Shuttle Meadow Lake, in Southington. This lake furnishes the water supply for the city of New Britain, and most of these observations were made at this station, though the same facts were noted at another place.

During the long dry summer of 1900, the water in the lake was drawn down to much below its ordinary level, and its sloping banks gave an unusual opportunity to study the plants under varying conditions. The facts as found after several visits and much tracing out of stems and root systems were as follows:

As the water receded the floating stems of *P. amphibium* were left stranded on the banks. They would retain life for a time, often taking root at the tip and sometimes at the joints, but generally would at last die and wither away from exposure to the dry air. Then from the same root or from the lower joints of the old stems would spring new erect stems having the foliage of *P. Hartwrightii*. Different forms of leaf would occur showing all variations of intergrading forms.